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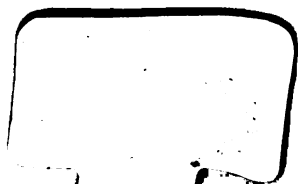
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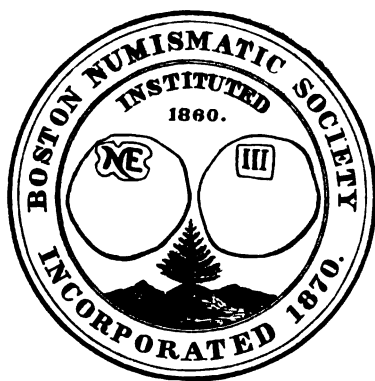
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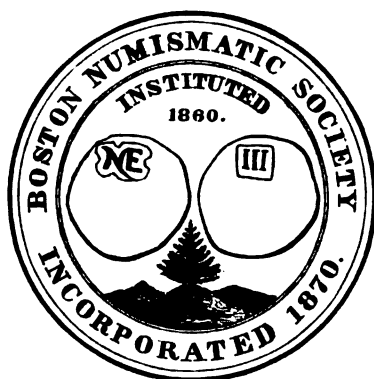
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From the Wilmington Commercial.

The disquisition on Verrazzano (in the February No.) is of the kind to go straight to the heart of an antiquarian.

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COINS OF ANCIENT SICILY.

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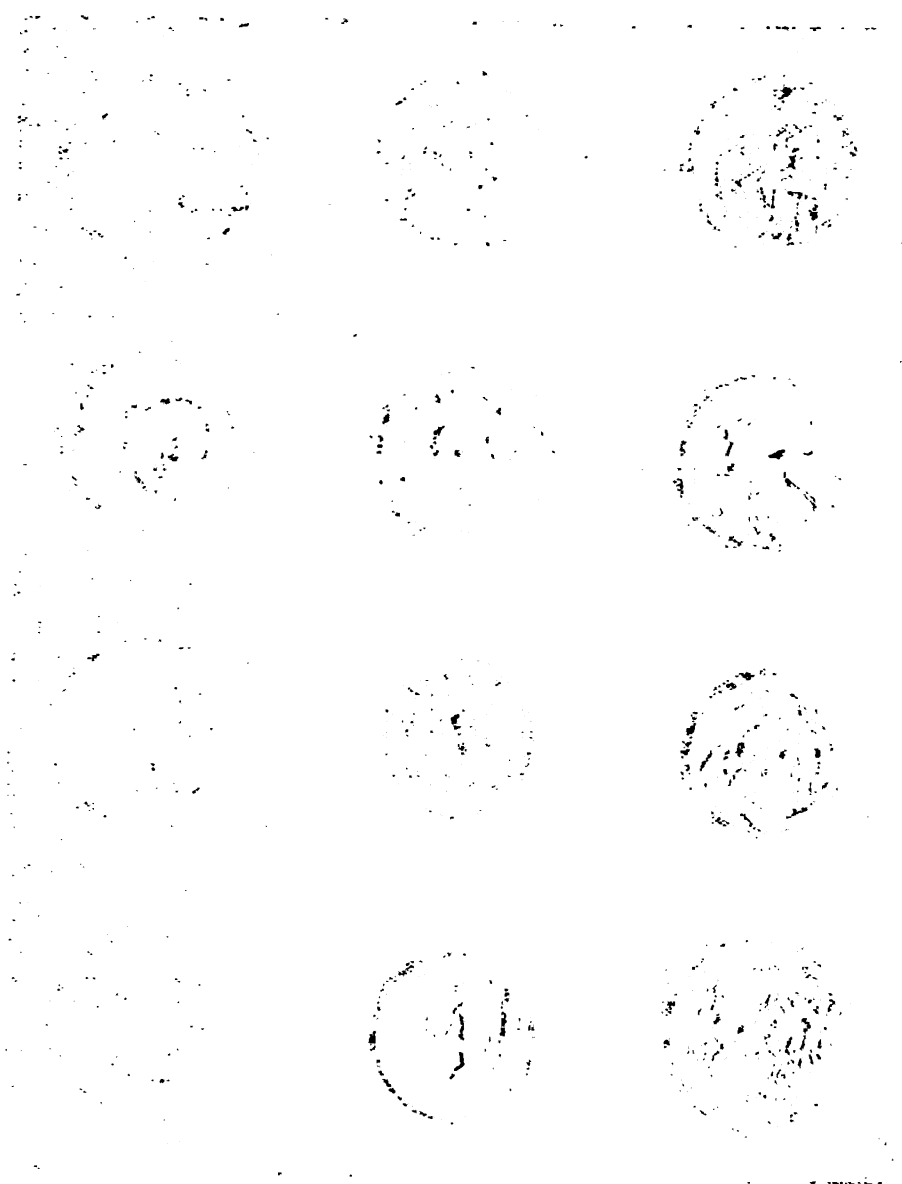
COINS OF ANCIENT SICILY.

THE coins of Ancient Sicily are not surpassed in beauty or interest by any series in the range of numismatic science. Fortunately, also, for the collector and student, they are especially favored in the thoroughness with which they have been described in print. Not to speak of the work of Pausanias, printed 1612, and again with additions by Agostini, 1642 and 1697, and that of Prince Torremuzza, printed 1781, we have published catalogues of two of the most important public collections, that of the National Museum of Naples, printed 1870, and that of the British Museum, printed 1872. In each of them are coins of more than forty different cities, perfectly identified. Sixteen are represented in my own collection, from which I have chosen the dozen silver coins, which appear in the plate. The first is of Agrigento, the second of Catania, third of Eryx, fourth of Gela, fifth and sixth of Messina, seventh and eighth of Selinus, and the others of Syracuse.

Mr. Reginald S. Poole, editor of the Catalogue of the British Museum, divides the coinage of Syracuse into the following periods:—Archaic, before B. C. 479, Transition, 479-412, Finest Art, 412-335, Early Decline, 335-275, Late Decline, 275-212; the coinage of the other cities is divided into the same periods, though of course not by exactly the same dates. The coins on the plate, except the last three, belong entirely to the periods of Transition and Finest Art, 2, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9 being of the former, 3, 6, 10, 11, 12, of the latter; 11 and 12 are of sovereigns of Syracuse, who ruled during the decline. Ten of the twelve have on one side a chariot with two horses, this being a prevailing type of Sicilian coins. The reverse of the coins is as follows:—

1. AGRIGENTUM. Obv. Two eagles to left standing, the nearer with wings closed and head raised, the further with wings spread and bent head, in field to right a grasshopper. Rev. Two-horse chariot to left, driven by a youth; above a griffin's head. Silver, size 18, weight 268± grains.

2. CATANIA. Obv. KATANAION; laureate head of Athena to left. Rev. Two-horse chariot to right, driven by a man, above a griffin's head. Silver, size 16, weight 262±.



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1. AGRIGENTUM. Obv. Two eagles to left standing on a prostrate hare, the nearer with wings closed and head raised, the farther with expanded wings and bent head; in field to right a grasshopper. Rev. ΑΚΡΑΓΑΣ in field; four-horse chariot to left, driven by a youth; above an eagle flying, below a crab. Silver, size 18, weight 268+ grains.

2. CATANIA. Obv. KATANAION; laureate head of Apollo to right. Rev. Two-horse chariot to right, driven by a man; above Victory flying to right. Silver, size 16, weight 262+.

3. ERYX. Obv. EPYKINON; Venus seated to left, on right hand a dove with wings spread; before her Cupid standing. Rev. Four-horse chariot to right, driven by a youth; above Victory flying to left, with wreath in both hands. Silver, size 16, weight 229.

4. GELA. Obv. CEAAΣ (retrograde); fore-part of man-headed bull to right. Rev. Two-horse chariot to right, driven by a man with goad in right hand; above Victory flying to right; in exergue a flower. Silver, size 15, weight 266+.

5. MESSINA. Obv. MEΣ Σ AN IO N; hare running to right; below a dolphin. Rev. One-mule chariot to right, driven by a woman; above Victory flying to right; in exergue two dolphins meeting. Silver, size 16, weight 264.

6. MESSINA. Obv. MEΣ Σ AN ION (retrograde); hare running to left; below head of Pan. Rev. Two-mule chariot to left, driven by a woman; above Victory flying to right, with olive-wreath; in exergue two dolphins meeting. Silver, size 15, weight 265+.

7. SELINUS. Obv. ΣEA INONT ION; river-god Selinus naked to left, in right hand sacrificial dish, in left laurel-branch; at left altar with fire, and before it a cock; at right bull on pedestal, and above him a selinon-leaf. Rev. Two-horse chariot to right, in which are two persons, the farther Diana driving, the nearer Apollo shooting an arrow from a bow. Silver, size 16, weight 257½.

8. SELINUS. Obv. Σ E AI NON TI ON; Hercules naked to right, seizing with left hand a horn of bull galloping to right, against which he presses his left knee, his right arm raised with club to strike. Rev. HΥV AΣ; river-god Hypsas naked to left, in right hand sacrificial dish, in left laurel-branch; at left altar, round which a snake twines; at right crane walking to right, and above a selinon-leaf. Silver, size 14, weight 123½.

9. SYRACUSE. Obv. ΣΥPA KOΣI O N; female head to right wearing necklace, hair turned up behind and fastened by string of beads passing over head; around four dolphins. Rev. Four-horse chariot to right, driven by bearded man, with goad in right hand; above Victory flying to right with wreath and palm. Silver, size 15, weight 267+.

10. SYRACUSE. Obv. Female head (? Proserpine) to left wearing ear-ring, hair rolled back in waves, and held in place by a wreath of corn, with various loose curls; below ♣; around three dolphins. Rev. ΣΥPAKOΣIΩN in exergue; four-horse chariot to left, driven by a man, with goad in outstretched right hand, the horses rearing; above triquetra of three legs. Silver, size 15, weight 262+.

11. SYRACUSE. AGATHOCLES. Obv. KOPAΣ; female head (? Proserpine) to right wearing ear-ring and necklace, hair bound by wreath of barley, with long curls hanging loose. Rev. ΑΓΑΘΟΚΛΕΙΟΣ; Victory half naked to right, in right hand hammer, with left holding a nail about to fasten the helmet of a trophy at right; in lower field to left triquetra of three legs. Silver, size 15, weight 262½.

12. SYRACUSE. PHILISTIS. Obv. Head of Queen Philistis to left, wearing diadem and veil; behind ? thyrsus. Rev. ΒΑΣΙΛΙΣΣΑΣ ΦΙΛΙΣΤΙΔ.Σ, the latter in exergue; four-horse chariot to right, driven by Victory; in field above Φ. Silver, size 17, weight 208½.

These coins give an excellent idea of the beauty of Sicilian coinage. The eagle and crab of Agrigentum, the seated Venus of Eryx, the human-headed

bull of Gela, the hare of Messina, the river-god of Selinus, are the symbols, or we may even say, the arms of those cities. The triquetra on 10 and 11 is the symbol of the Island of Sicily, and of course closely resembles that of the Isle of Man. In the catalogue of the British Museum, No. 10 is placed among the early coins of Agathocles. I have not by me the authority for this attribution, and therefore did not so state it above. No. 12 is one of the very most interesting coins, for Philistis is almost unknown other than by her beautiful coins. She is believed to have been wife of King Hiero II, and I have read her name carved in large letters on the stone of the theatre at Syracuse, marking one of its divisions. I should like to have added coins of Camarina, Leontini, Panormus and Segesta, but my specimens are not worthy of companionship with those chosen.

The sizes are given by the American scale in sixteenths of an inch. I wish to call particular attention to the plate, which is as good a piece of work as anything I have seen from the Heliotype Press of J. R. Osgood & Co. The photograph was taken directly from the coins themselves, placed on the floor, the instrument being in a perpendicular position, instead of the usual horizontal.

W. S. APPLETON.

ON SOME COINS OF THE CASTELLANI COLLECTION.

A Paper read before the American Numismatic and Archæological Society of New York, January 15, 1878.

BY GASTON L. FEUARDENT.

ALTHOUGH it is still undecided whether the Castellani Collection will or will not remain on this side of the Atlantic, I have thought it a duty for numismatists to take a particular notice of the coins exhibited with this collection in the Museum of Arts, since the beginning of the year. Those coins are few, and encircled as they are by such rich frames of minutely wrought gold, they only serve to illustrate the art of the jeweller in the Castellani treasures; but, although they do not form any series, they are such important monuments by themselves, that I have not hesitated to make an accurate description of the same, and have tried to render them full justice in the following catalogue.

No. 1. Seven *Ingots* of copper, weighing respectively (postal weights) 7 ounces; 7 do; 3 do; $3\frac{1}{2}$ do; $2\frac{1}{2}$ do; $2\frac{1}{2}$ do; and $\frac{1}{2}$ of an ounce: found in the ancient town of Palestrina Latii, in a bronze "cista" among various toilet implements. These *Ingots* are known in numismatics as *aes rude*, and represent the first coinage of the Romans. Before they used these ingots as money, the Romans, like all the ancient peoples, employed the method of exchange in their commercial intercourse; but as Aristotle says, "This first and natural mode of exchange gave occasion to a second and far more refined and more artificial one. The goods necessary to man, as the instruments of comfortable subsistence, were found not to be (many of them at least) either of easy conveyance or of constant use. The best, perhaps the only markets, however, often lay at a distance. It became necessary, therefore, to think of certain commodities, easily manageable, and safely transportable, and of which the uses are so general and so numerous, as to insure the certainty of always obtaining for them the articles wanted in exchange.

"The metals, particularly iron and silver, and several others, exactly correspond to this description. They were employed, therefore, by general agreement, as the ordinary standard of value and the common measure of exchange; being themselves estimated at first *by their bulk and weight*; and afterwards *stamped*, in order to save the trouble of measuring and weighing."

Copper being the only metal that the Romans had in abundance at that period, they selected that, and made it the regulator of the value of goods. Then they circulated those rude lumps of metal, *aes rude*, whose value and weight, which was quite regular, were verified by the scales at every transaction. It is very probable that the Romans kept the use of the *aes rude*, up to the time of the royal period, 509 B. C.; for the assertion of Pliny that King Servius Tullius was the first who placed an impression on the bronze ("primus signavit aes") is not confirmed by any authority.

At the time of the beginning of the Roman Republic, the example of the Greeks was much imitated in Rome, which city, according to Cicero, "appears to have become more learned by the study of foreign literature; for it was no longer a little rivulet, flowing from Greece towards the walls of the city, but an overflowing river of Grecian science and art." Then in order to save the trouble of weighing the *aes rude*, the Romans, after the example of the Greeks, began to stamp their *ingots* with an official impression, which should be a guarantee of the correctness of the weight.

As the values of goods, used in former times, were estimated and paid for in cattle (*pecus*) and that mode of exchange was called *pecunia*, the Romans preserved the same word *pecunia* in their new mode of exchange, which replaced the old one, and placed on their new money representations of cattle, in order to commemorate the origin of the word.

The name given to the new coins was *AS*, which word comes from the Sanscrit *AYAS*, and bears the signification of totality, unity; the Romans used the word *AS* to designate any unity whatsoever, considered as divisible; for instance, in order to designate the unity of weights, or the pound; and in numismatics, to designate the monetary unity.

The great weight of these coins was a constant trouble in commercial transactions, and as Titus Livius says: "chariots were constantly required to carry relatively small sums. Then the Romans came to diminish the weight of the *AS*, but without impairing its former value." This modification helped also the liquidation of the public debt. Many reductions in the weight of the *AS* took place in the history of the Roman Empire; at the introduction of the silver denarius, it had the value of ten *ASES*, which soon rose to sixteen.

Pliny assures us that silver was not impressed with a mark until the year of the city 485, or 269 B. C. I believe that the silver coins known, bearing the name of *ROMA*, and struck in Campania, contradict this assertion of Pliny, and that the Roman silver coins were actually struck long before the period assigned by him. As early as the year 339 B. C., Campania was brought under the dominion of Rome; and it is difficult to believe that the practical Roman people would have waited more than two-thirds of a century before using the monetary talents of the vanquished. It is more rational to think that, at the period mentioned by Pliny, the Roman government monopolized in Rome the mintage of the coins, which were before that time struck for Rome in many cities of *Magna Graecia*.

No. 2. Gold coin of Philip II of Macedon. Laureated head of young Hercules to right. Rev. $\Phi\Lambda\Lambda\Gamma\Gamma\Omega\Gamma$ Charioteer in a biga, the horses galloping to right; under them a serpent. The coin is encircled in a gold frame of tasteful work, with a loop for hanging it.

This very rare coin is a *double stater*, bearing the same type as the ordinary staters. Neither Mionnet or Leake describe double staters of Philip, and the only example I remember of such a coin is the one described in Rollin and Feuardent's Catalogue of Greek Coins. The work of these two coins differs entirely from that on the common money of Philip, and we may therefore consider them as essays or trial pieces; under Alexander the Great double staters were included in the official emission.

As to the type on the coins, Eckhel, Mionnet, and others, describe the head on the obverse of the gold coins of Philip, as that of Apollo; Leake remarks, and I think justly, that the head appears to be the representation of Hercules, and he adds, "the resemblance to Apollo may perhaps have had some relation to that identification of Hercules with the Sun, which prevailed in Asia in later times, and possibly as early as that of Philip." The type of the biga on the reverse, has its origin in the victories of Philip at Olympia; Plutarch tells us that "this Prince took care to have the victories of his racing chariots at the Olympian games engraved on his coins."

In relation to the small type of the serpent, placed under the horses, Messrs. Rollin and Feuardent, in their Greek Catalogue, suggest that "this serpent may symbolize the fountain Dirce, and that the coins must have been struck at Thebes, Boeotia;" but the absence of the Boeotian shield on the coins leads me to reject that suggestion; I believe that the serpent must symbolize the worship of Æsculapius, and, for this reason, I conclude that the coin was struck at Tricca in Thessaly. "Tricca was the birthplace of Æsculapius, and was celebrated for its very ancient temple of that god. A college of medical priests was attached to the temple, similar to those of Epidaurus and Cos." (Strabo and Leake.) "The sons of Æsculapius, Podalirius and Machaon, led the troops of Tricca and Ithome to Troy." (Iliad.) In Greece the stater was the monetary unit of gold. The scale of its multiples and divisions was the same as that of the drachm, of which the stater had twice the weight.

Nos. 3 and 4. Large gold medallions of Honorius and Placidia. *dominus noster* HONORIVS *pius felix* AVGVSTVS. Bust of Honorius to right, wearing diadem with double row of pearls, paludamentum and cuirass; border of dots. Rev. GLORIA ROMANORVM. Rome facing, seated on a throne, wearing helmet, necklace, armlets and bracelets, and robed in a tunic, which leaves her breast bare; in the field, R. V.; in exergue, COMOB. Size $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches with frame. Weight $2\frac{1}{2}$ ounces. *domina nostra* CALLA PLACIDIA *pia felix* AVGVSTA. Bust of Placidia to right, wearing a diadem, a necklace with double row of pearls, and robed in imperial garments; the monogram of Christ is placed on her right shoulder. Rev. SALVS REIPVBLICAE. Placidia facing, seated on a throne; she is looking to right, and holding a globe; in the field R. V.; in exergue, COMOB. Size $1\frac{7}{8}$ inches with frame. Weight $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces.

These two medallions are enclosed in a triple circle of gold, with loop, and ornamented with festoons designed with great art. The letters R. V. in the field, show that they were struck at Ravenna, where, after the sacking and burning of Rome by Alaric, 23d of August, 410, Honorius had established

his capital, and instituted an imperial mint. The letters COMOB in the exergue are placed for *Constantinae Moneta* (Arles) in order to distinguish the coinage of the West from that of the East, which was struck in Constantinople and bears CONOB.

What the use of Roman medallions was in ancient times, is a question that has not yet been answered; and it may be a long time before we know the motive of the Emperors in ordering these magnificent works of art. M. Cohen, in his "*Monnaies Impariales*," says: "I believe that the medallions were specially struck by artists, in order to present them to personages who could help and patronize them." This suggestion may be true, and it seems to be favored somewhat by the famous petition crown of the engraver Simon, in the reign of Charles II. of England; but, on the other hand, the great quantity of silver and gold medallions of the lower Roman Empire, would serve to show an abundance of wealth among the artists of that period really incredible, if we take M. Cohen's idea. Is it not probable that many of the medallions were struck by order of the Emperor, to be presented by him to persons he honored with his favor? Not long ago we saw an account of the Emperor of Germany presenting his portrait to Mr. Washburn; why not believe that similar examples of courtesy were common in ancient times? and I need not remind you of the thousands of portraits given by kings to their subjects in the shape of snuff boxes and in other similar ways.

In the time of the Roman Empire, the possession of the effigy of the sovereign was looked upon by the people as a token of their own security,—a sort of palladium. The Emperors had accustomed their subjects to invest their images with a certain sacred character. Suetonius, in his life of Tiberius, says that "it became a capital crime for a man to beat his slave near the statue of Augustus." In the "*Digest*," *ad legem Juliani Majestatis*, it is said: "It is not committing a crime of high treason to restore the statues of the Emperor, which had become damaged by age." By these few citations, we can understand the importance that the Romans must have attached to wearing among their jewels the portraits of the Emperors; and the great number of antique coins, found pierced with a small hole or having a loop, corroborates this suggestion.

Now, if my theory that these medallions were struck by order of the Emperors is accepted as plausible, we can, without being too presumptuous, arrive at the date of probable emission for the two medals described above.

The first thing to remark, is the great similarity of the work in the frames of the two coins, and a numismatist can easily perceive that both jewels were made by the same hand, and that the general appearance of both seems to show that the work was done in the mint itself; that these frames are of mint work, is also the opinion of my learned friend, Mr. R. S. Poole of the British Museum. This peculiarity of the work, as well as its richness, shows that the two coins bear an official character, and a magnificence really royal. Let us peruse the pages of the history of Honorius and Placidia, in order to try to find out on what occasion our two gigantic coins may have been struck.

Honorius established a mint at Ravenna, where he had taken refuge. His sister Placidia, who had married King Ataulphus in 414, while his prisoner, came back to Honorius a widow in 417; soon after he married her to his general, Constantius, whose numerous victories, and the affection of whose

soldiers, impelled Honorius, as much from gratitude as from prudence, on the 8th of February, 421, to associate Constantius with him in the government, and at the same time to confer the title of "August" on Constantius and Placidia. In the same year, seven months after his elevation, Constantius dies. Soon after, Placidia falling out with Honorius, left Ravenna, and retired to the court of her nephew, Theodosius, at Constantinople, who confirmed the title of "August" which Placidia had received, and had coins struck bearing her effigy. On these coins she bears the name of Aelia Placidia; the term Aelia is a kind of surname for the Empresses of the East.

It will be seen, therefore, according to my theory of the simultaneous emission of the two coins, that they could not have been struck before the year 421, the date when Placidia received her title of "August," or later than 423, the date of the death of Honorius, when Placidia was in Constantinople, having coins struck with the name of Aelia. During that period of time, — 421 to 423, — I see nothing beside the association of Constantius in the government of the empire, to have led Honorius to order such rich medals to be prepared. I am therefore strongly of the opinion that they were struck by order of Honorius in the year 421, to be presented to his associate Constantius at the time of his elevation to power as "August."

The modern history of these medallions is, that they were found, I think, at Cologne; they then came into the possession of M. Weynaerts of Belgium; afterwards they belonged to the late Ed. Wigan of London, and at his death I acquired them, and sold the same to their present owner, Signor Alessandro Castellani.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, says:—

WHAT is left of paper fractional currency must be nearly all in the South. In traveling in the Northern States this summer I hardly saw a paper quarter or half, from one month's end to another. In the South it appears again, not exclusively, but holds its own with silver. In a given time a man will receive perhaps more of it than of silver. Bankers and money dealers say that our African friends hoard silver, and hence it does not get into almost exclusive circulation (as change) as in the North, where the hard-money loving African is but a fragment of the population. If a negro, man, woman or child, has money to lay away, be it five cents or a hundred dollars, he or she prefers specie for that purpose, and they take to silver quicker than to gold, "because," as an old darkey said to me in explanation of his financial views, "it seems like so much more." The hoarding of the present silver circulation, when it is really worth less than greenbacks, strikes one as comical, yet the average colored citizen is always ready to give his paper money for silver. It really seems like so much more, you know. When in the mining regions of Pennsylvania I noticed an abundance of silver. Some of the large companies paid off with it entirely, buying it by the cart load (!) in the money centres at a slight discount and paying it to the men. One company made \$1400 a month by this performance, and met with no complaint from the men.

A COSTLY COIN.

A very large sum was given for a coin at a sale of Mr. CUFF's, at Sotheby & Wilkinson's. — £260 was given — not for a Greek or a Roman coin, not for an Alexander or a Cæsar, an Otho or an Oliver, but for a pattern gold piece of King Charles I. of England. This highly interesting coin was intended, it is thought, for a £5 piece. It was never published. It bears the king's bust, to the left, bare-headed. Over his armor was a lace collar. Its history is curious. It was purchased by Lieutenant-Colonel Drummond of the Rev. Mr. Commeline, of St. John's College, Cambridge, a collateral descendant of Bishop Juxon, to whom it was presented by Charles I. a little before his death. The Bishop devised it by will to Mrs. Mary Gaytens, from whom it descended to her grand-daughter of the same name, who married the Rev. James Commeline, the grand-father of the Mr. Commeline from whom it was bought by Colonel Drummond. There is a still stranger story connected with it. Mr. Till, the late coin dealer, in Russell Street, Covent Garden, bought it from Mr. Drummond for £50. He then offered it to the British Museum for £80, but the Trustees refused to purchase, and it was immediately sold by Mr. Till, to the late Mr. Cuff, for £60. That the Trustees lamented the short-sightedness of their predecessors was evident from the fact that the Agent of the Museum contended for it at thrice the sum the trustees might have had it for, some twenty years before. The gentleman who gave £260 for the coin was Mr. Brown, of the publishing firm of Messrs. Longman, Brown, Green & Longmans.

THE KEEPER OF A NUMISMATIC MUSEUM.

The best summary of the qualifications of a numismatic custodian that has met my eye is in *Rasche's Lexicon Nummorum* (*voce Numophylacii Custos*). He extracts it from the work of Liebius on the "Coins of the Goths." A free translation of this paper is as follows: —

The person, expert, learned and methodical, who would give himself wholly to the cultivation of numismatic science should not be less gifted in *genius* than in attainments. In the first place, he should keep constantly in mind what is generally required to make a perfect collection of numismatic monuments, as from this he will derive his chief praise and honor, and attain to merited pre-eminence among his fellows. And while he has all his treasures so arranged in order that he knows how to separate the rarer from the more common, the singular from the familiar, the spurious from the genuine, he must be able at the same time promptly to trace out the rusted connections of the letters, elucidate the hidden significance of the symbols, shed light upon obscure things and inspire faith in things otherwise unknown and uncertain, also to lend a popularity to matters popularly neglected. Besides this, he must be a person who has seen, and carefully studied, the renowned coin-museums in the cultivated kingdoms and provinces of Europe. Finally he must strive after grace and facility in description of the treasures he has fallen upon, or, as may sometimes be necessary, must *desire* that ability, that nothing may be found wanting in him.

M.

MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Volume XII. p. 70.]

CCXLI. Obverse, The square and compasses extended; the points of the latter touching the ends of the square, and enclosing a radiant triangle, bearing the letter G. Legend, LOGE DE SAINT CLAUDE DE LA PAIX SINCERE [Lodge of St. Claude of Sincere Peace.] Reverse, A circular temple, with dome surmounted by a star; in its front an open door, on the left side of which B.: and on the right J.: Legend, ORIENT DE PARIS. Bronze. Size 15. This Medal, which is not mentioned by Merzdorf, is given by Tresor Numismatique* under date of December 31, 1812.

CCXLII. Obverse, Two Ionic pillars on the left, the one near the edge having J on its shaft, and the other B: on the right of the pillars are a hewn stone, or perfect ashlar, (?) an acacia tree, and a pyramid. In exergue, a trowel, on which is 5807. Legend, □ DE S^t MICHEL OR.: DE PARIS. Reverse, A dragon having three heads; above is the radiant triangle, from which lightning darts upon the dragon. In exergue, the square and compasses, very small, and on the left, just above, ADAM. F. Legend, DISPERSIT SUPERBOS. [He has scattered the proud.]† Silver. Size 19.

CCXLIII. Obverse, The square and compasses surrounded by a wreath of acacia, which is tied at the bottom by a twisted cord, or cable tow: within the square and compasses, J.: E.: Legend, LOGE.: JÉRUSALEM ECOSSAISE above, and • N^o 99 • below. Reverse, Legend, SOLIDARITÉ FRATERNITÉ • around the inscription JETON DE PRÉSENCE, which is in three lines. Copper. Size 15. This is a member's jewel of the Scottish Lodge Jerusalem.‡

CCXLIV. Obverse, An acacia bush, on the branches of which are the letters B and J: near it on the left is a triangle, and on the right a gavel. Legend, POUR LES MAÇONS IL EST TOUJOURS FLEURI [For Masons it is always flourishing.] Reverse, A star, in the centre of which is a trowel with the letter G, and on which are lying the square and compasses. Legend above, L.: ECOSSAISE DE JÉRUSALEM and below, O.: DE PARIS 1817 [Scottish Lodge of Jerusalem, &c.] I take this description from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size or metal.

CCXLV. Obverse, A beehive on a low platform and surrounded by swarming bees, below which are two olive branches crossed. Legend, CONSTITUEE A L'O.: DE PARIS A LA DATE DU IX JOUR DU XI MOIS 5810 ★ [Constituted in the Orient of Paris on the 9th day of January, 1811.] Reverse, Inscription in three lines in the field LE F.: (blank for a name) MEMBRE DE LA L.: LA RUCHE — [Brother member of the Lodge "the Hive."] Legend, IGNAVUM. FUCOS. PECUS. A. PRAESEPIBUS. ARCENT. ★ [literally, They drive the drones, a slothful herd, from the hive.] This is a member's jewel.§ Bronze. Size 15.

CCXLVI. Obverse, Two men embracing each other in the foreground, and in the background, on an elevation, a temple of seven steps; on its pediment the radiant letter G; on either side are trees. Above on the right the sun, and on the left the moon. Legend, L.: DE L'UNION PARFAITE DE LA

* See Tresor Numis. Napoleon, pl. 54, fig. 3.

† This Lodge was installed October 24, 1807. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Nap. pl. 24, fig. 3.

‡ In Mr. Carson's collection, and not mentioned by Merzdorf. I suppose this Lodge was in the Orient of Paris.

§ This is engraved in Tresor Num. Nap. pl. 49, fig. 2.

PFRSEVERANCE [Lodge of Perfect Union of Perseverance; an error of F for E in the die.] Below, LAMBERT F. in small letters. Reverse, A shield, bearing a radiant sun, and surmounted by an Eastern crown; the foot of the shield rests in the angle of a square; below the square are two crossed gavels: the ends of a ribbon hang on each side from the upper corners of the shield: upon the ribbon on the left 19 MARS and on the right 1813 Legend, O Δ DE PARIS LE 17^{ME} JOUR DU 9^{ME} MOIS 1806. [Orient of Paris, November 17, 1806.] The date first mentioned, March 19, 1813, is doubtless that of the Medal, and the second that of the foundation of the Lodge.* Bronze. Size 25.

There is a Medal or jeton mentioned by Merzdorf, of the Lodge L'Union Parfaite de la Perséverance de Sainte Cecile et de Sainte Genevieve, as alluded to in the "Proceedings at the Winter Festival, 1829," which he believes to be the same with this.

CCXLVII. Obverse, a five-pointed radiant star, surrounded with sprigs of acacia. Legend above, TRINOSOPHES DE BERCY. Reverse, Noah's ark, on the gable of which is a dove with an olive branch in its beak. Legend, above, NOE DEATEURS MIRADA and below, $\triangleright \square \square \square \square \square \square \square$ Struck like a coin.† Brass, octagonal. Size 15.

CCXLVIII. Obverse, As XXXI. Reverse, A small level, below which the inscription in eleven lines, LE 30 AV^{LE} 1871 LA PLUS G^{RE} RÉUNION MAÇONNIQUE CONNUE JUSQU'A CE JOUR A EUE LIEU DANS LA COUR DU LOUVRE A PARIS PRES DE 10,000 F.^{RE} M.^{RE} DES 3 RITES VIENNENT PROTESTER CONTRE LA GUERRE CIVILE [April 30, 1871, the grandest Masonic assemblage known to that day took place in the Court of the Louvre at Paris, when 10,000 Freemasons of the three rites came to protest against the civil war:] two clasped hands, very small, at the bottom. Lead,‡ bronzed. Size 29.

CCXLIX. Obverse, A radiant sun. Legend, HINC HARMONIA MUNDI [Hence the harmony of the world.] Reverse, St. John with the lamb. Legend, CARITAS NOS VOCAT [Charity calls us.] This Medal was struck by the Lodge "St. Jean du Desert," of Valenciennes, founded in 1735, and which afterwards (at a date not later than 1842) united with the Lodge "La Parfaite Union.§ Silver.

CCL. Obverse, Two female figures standing, and clasping hands. Legend, LOGE DE LA PARFAITE VNION A L'ORIENT DE VALENCIENNES. In exergue, as a mint-mark (?) a lion rampant. Reverse, The square and compasses, within which is a radiant triangle, bearing the Hebrew tetragrammaton. Legend, CONSTANTIA MERUERE LUMEN ♦ [By constancy they have merited light.] Bronze. Size 16.¶

CCLI. Obverse, A group of Masonic implements, secured by a ribbon

* This is engraved in *Tresor Num. Nap.* pl. 57, fig. 6.

† This Medal was struck by the Paris Lodge Les Trinosophes de Hercy. Findel, *History of Freemasonry*, p. 571, says there were three Lodges in France in 1820 calling themselves Trinosophists, one of which was "the most highly esteemed and considerable of the Lodges under the Grand Orient." There is a Lodge now on the *Calendrier of the Grand Orient* bearing this name, which was founded November 28, 1846, by which I suppose this Medal was struck, and which may be the successor of one of those. I cannot decypher the legend. The characters are said to mean *verite*, truth, but do not correspond to those letters in the quadrate cypher as used on XXVII and others, being VCRÆTC, possibly a blunder of the die cutter. My description is from a Medal in Mr. Carson's collection.

‡ This Medal is one of several struck by the Freemasons of Paris in the reign of the Commune, 1871. See XXXI, CL, CII. I have one which is apparently a cast from an original, but the reverse is much sharper than casts usually are. There is a Medal with same obverse, and different reverse, not Masonic, struck in honor of Rocherau of New Orleans, who sent 200,000 francs to the relief of the French wounded in 1871. Lead bronzed. Size 28.

§ The description I copy from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size or date, but places it before one of 1784, as if struck earlier.

¶ This is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Nap.* pl. 56, fig. 3, where the date is said to be probably 1812. See XXII for another Medal of this Lodge.

on which are the letters F. S. B [Force, Sagesse, Beaute, or Strength, wisdom and beauty.] Legend, LABORIS ASSIDVI PRÆMIUM [The reward of devoted labor.] In exergue, in three lines, DE LA PARFAITE UNION A L'O. DE VALENCIENNES. [Lodge of Perfect Union, &c.] Reverse, A landscape illuminated by the radiant triangle above. Legend, CONSTANTIA. MERUERE. LUMEN. In exergue, V. M. DCC LXXXIV. Silver.*

CCLII. Obverse, The imperial eagle of France with drooping wings, in a triangle, on the apex of which is a star in a wreath: around is a garland of flowers entwined with olive and laurel branches. Legend, L. IMPERIALE DES FRANCS CHEVALIERS [Imperial Lodge of Free Chevaliers.] Reverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, within which is the Hebrew letter jod over a dart: above the circle is an imperial crown. Legend, DIEU L'EMPEREUR LES DAMES [God, the emperor, the ladies.] Bronze. Size 17. Struck in Paris,† probably about 1810.

CCLIII. Obverse, Two pillars having the letters J and B standing on a platform, approached by several steps; between them is a beehive, surrounded by swarming bees, above which is a group of Masonic emblems interlaced—the square, compasses, plummet, twenty-four inch gauge, sword and acacia,—and irradiated by a triangle bearing the Hebrew tetragrammaton, over which and entwined around the pillars is a cable tow. In exergue, PINGRET. F. Reverse, A wreath of olive, in which is the inscription in five lines, □ DE SAINT LOUIS DE FRANCE O. DE PARIS 1816 Legend, BIENFAISANCE. TOLÉRANCE. ÉGALITÉ. UNION. [Benevolence, toleration, equality, union.] Bronze, octagonal. Size 19 between opposite sides.‡

CCLIV. Obverse, Similar to reverse of CXCVIII, but the objects are differently grouped: the club, cross, and bust of Minerva are on the left of an altar with three steps; on the foot of the bust HART FECIT in two lines and very small letters, and in the back-ground is a beehive with bees; on the right of the altar are the anchor, mirror and pelican, and in the back-ground an acacia bush is growing: on the lowest step on the right is a roll, with a seal hanging from it, and on the left a chisel: in front of the altar is the Bible; on the altar a cushion and sword, its hilt to the left, and above, the star with rays, as on CXCVIII. Legend, LOGE DES AMIS RÉUNIS. [Lodge of Associated Friends.] In exergue in two lines, OR. DE LILLE (NORD) Reverse, Near the top are three laurel wreaths interlaced, through which a ribbon is passed, a long loop hanging from the centre wreath: on the ribbon, DÉVOUEMENT COURAGE HUMANITÉ [Devotion, courage, humanity.] The field below is blank for a name. Copper, silver plated. Size 31.

CCLV. Obverse, Naked bust to the left, of Palaprat, the Grand Master of the Masonic Order of Knights Templar in France, under which, in two curving lines, very small, COQUARDON ★ CH. DU T. 1820. [Chevalier du Temple.] Legend, over the bust in the Templar cypher, § ★ BERNARDUS=RAY-

* I take the description from Merzdorf, who does not mention the size. The date, 1784, is probably that of the formation of the Lodge, and not that of the Medal, which seems to have been intended for initiates.

† This is engraved in *Tresor Numis.* Napoleon, plate 47, figure 12, which gives the probable date mentioned.

‡ Mr. Carson has one of these Medals. Merzdorf gives the name of the die cutter as Pingret, which is probably an error for Pingret, the artist who made the dies for the Franklin Medal, LIX.

§ The Templar cypher is formed from the Templar cross, as shown on the reverse of the following number, (CCLVI.) and the last three letters are < ∇ < signifying B E B; of these the first and last should probably each have a dot in their centres, which would make them P. Merzdorf gives the interpretation of the abbreviations Dei gratia hierosolymit. fratrum sanctorum summus magister (et) pontifex et patriarcha. I judge the character which he reads H to be plainly E, and interpret them Dei gratia et fratrum, &c., that is, "Bernard Raymund, by the grace of

MUNDUS D. G. E. FF. SS. S. M. E. P. E. P. * and below the bust, completing the circle, in the same cypher, FABRÉ=PALAPRAT. Reverse, A shield, bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, argent a cross patee gules; 2 and 3, the arms of Palaprat, azure, a bend sinister or, over all a pale gules, on which in fess point the cross of the Legion of Honor; on a chief ermine, a serpent entwined on a staff. Over the shield a crown and mitre combined; on the crown, between the points of the mitre, which bend together at the top, is a mound, from which rises a spear-point with two pennons, v. D. on the left one, and s. A. on the right. [Vive Dieu Saint Amour. Live the God of holy love!] From the crown hangs an ermine fillet or stole, the ends which appear on each side of the shield having Teutonic crosses (the cross potent). Legend, in the same cypher, on the right of the shield, PRO DEO and on the left, ET PATRIA. [For God and our country.] Below, in Roman letters, * AN. 686=1804 EL. * Silver and bronze. Size 23.

CCLVI. Obverse, Bust of Palaprat, similar to CCLV, but smaller; below it in two lines, curving to conform to the edge of the bust, + F. COQUARDON . 1821. [Frere (?) Coquardon.] Legend, in the Templar cypher, * BGRN=RAYM, D. G. E. FF. SS. S. M. E. B. S. P. * above the bust, and below, completing the circle, * FABRÉ PALAPRAT. Reverse, On the Templar cross, argent, a cross patee gules. Legend, in cypher, PRO DEO ET PATRIA. over the cross, and below it v. D. s. A. Bronze. Size 19. Struck like a coin. Rare. This and the preceding were doubtless struck at Paris. An engraving of these two Palaprat Medals will be given in the July number.

CCLVII. Obverse, The two pillars, surmounted by globes, on a mosaic pavement: between them the extended compasses, the points resting on the arc of a circle extending over ninety degrees; under the joint of the compasses is the sun, and below that a square, the angle towards the top, enclosing a circle inscribed with a radiant triangle bearing the letter G. Below this an open book, a gavel, ashlar and other emblems; between the arc and the pavement is a coffin and a scroll on which a name is engraved. A ribbon from the joint of the compasses is entwined about the tops of the pillars, above which at the top is the All-seeing eye, and suspended to the ribbon below are the plumb and level. This appears to have been struck in a die and the field then removed, so that the reverse is like the obverse, the objects being relatively changed in position. It was doubtless a member's jewel of some English Lodge, probably of the last century, and similar to VI, LXI, and others. Silver. This is not mentioned by Merzdorf. Size 32 by 22.

CLVIII. Obverse, A female figure surrounded by three children, seated on a cross and anchor, crossed, representing faith, hope and charity. In

God and of the holy brethren, Grand Master, (and) pontiff and patriarch." Bernard Raymund was the name assumed by Fabre Palaprat as Grand Master of Templars on the revival or introduction of the Order into French Masonry. He was a physician of distinction, and filled the position of Grand Master from November 4, 1804, to February 18, 1838, when he died; the date on the reverse, AN 686=1804, EL. signifies the year of the Order, corresponding to 1804, when he was elected. The Order of "New" or "Modern" Templars united, January 13, 1841, in electing Sir Sidney Smith Grand Master, who subsequently assumed the title of Regent of the Order. Dr. Rebold, from whose "General History of Freemasonry" we take these data, says that "in 1843 no trace of the Order could be found

in France." (American translation, page 226.) There are many Masonic historians who consider this organization to have been the mother of American Knight Templar Masonry, which seems somewhat doubtful, but if true, gives this Medal peculiar interest. The arms are said to be those of Palaprat on the authority of Merzdorf.

* There appear to be three errors in this cypher; one being the use of Δ or G for ∇ or E, the second letter in the cypher, (BGRN for BERN) and the letters next before the last being plainly < B ∇ s when they should have been < P ∇ E. The signification of the letters would then be the same with those on the preceding Medal as far as they correspond. My description is from an impression in Mr. Carson's collection.

exergue, on the left, very small, MOSSOP. F. Reverse, The square and compasses, crossed, enclosing a triangle on which is the letter G: to the lower angle of the square is suspended an interlaced double triangle forming a six-pointed star: above is the radiant All-seeing eye. Elliptical; a loop for a ring was attached to the planchet on some, if not all. Bronze. Size 33 by 40.* An engraving of this Medal will be given in the July number.

CLIX. Obverse, Clothed bust, facing, of the Duke of Sussex, wearing the collar and jewel of a Grand Master, and a star on his left breast. Legend, H. R. H. FRED^K DUKE OF SUSSEX M. W. G. M. Reverse, The front of a building, with pillars; in the pediment the square and compasses in a radiant triangle, and on its top three small female figures, one on the left with a cross, another on the right with an anchor, and the third in the centre with children near her, representing faith, hope and charity. Legend, FREE MASON'S HALL. A. L. 5817. above, and DEDICATED SEP^R 23 1819 in two lines below. White metal and probably others. Size 24. Usually pierced for a ring.†

CCLX. Obverse, Bust, facing, of the Duke of Sussex, with the Grand Master's regalia. Legend, H. R. H. P. AUG. FREDERICK DUKE OF SUSSEX. K. G. &c. Reverse, The square and compasses on a wreath of immortelles, within which the inscription in five lines, BORN JAN. 27, 1773 MAR. APR. 4. 1793 DIED APR. 21. 1843 AGED 70 YEARS. Bronze and white metal. Size 26.

CCLXI. Obverse, Bust in profile to the left, of the Duke of Sussex, wearing a skull cap, the tassel falling behind. Legend, H. R. H. AUG. FRED. DUKE OF SUSSEX, G. M. Near the edge at the bottom, in very small letters, ENGRAVED BY W. J. TAYLOR FROM A MODEL BY H. WEIGALL. Reverse, A shield bearing quarterly, 1 and 4, Three lions passant gardant: 2, in a double tressure, flory and counter-flory, a lion rampant: 3, a harp: (the colors are not indicated :) a garter, bearing the motto HONI SOI L Y PENSE surrounds the shield, which is surmounted by a ducal coronet, concealing the letters wanting from the motto. This is surrounded by the collar of a Grand Master, (alternate links of stars and cyphers G. L.) to which is suspended the jewel—the compasses extended on an arc and enclosing a triangle. From the jewel on the right extends an olive branch, and on the left an ear of wheat. Legend in two circles; the outer circle, NEAR TO THE THRONE BUT NEARER TO HIS FELLOW MAN. The inner circle has in smaller letters, BORN JAN. 27. 1773. DIED APRIL 21. 1843. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 26.‡

CCLXII. Obverse, Accolated busts to right of George, Prince of Wales, and William, Duke of Clarence: the former wearing a collar with the square, and the latter, one with two interlaced triangles, forming a star of six points; in the field, on the left, the radiant letter G, and on the right, the triple tau, also in rays. Legend, GEO: A: F: P: WALL: G: M: GULI: H: D: CLARENT: G: P: O. Below§ the busts, HANCOCK. Reverse, Two oval tablets side by side; in that on the left, an unfinished arch supported by two pillars, the rays of the meridian sun darting through the space where the keystone should

* This is an English Medal, but I have not ascertained its date, or by what body it was struck. Our engraving is from a fine specimen in Mr. Carson's collection. Unknown to Merzdorf.

† From Mr. Carson's collection. This also was unknown to Merzdorf.

‡ I am indebted to Mr. Proskey for a rubbing in foil of this Medal, which is not mentioned by Merzdorf.

§ I read the abbreviations translated from the Latin, as signifying George Augustus Frederic, Prince of Wales, Grand Master: William Henry, Duke of Clarence, Grand Principal of the Order. (The three officers at the head of a Royal Arch Chapter in England are styled Principals.) The first-named was afterwards George the Fourth, and the other (his brother) William the Fourth of England. The letters after the name in the exergue (reverse) I take to mean "Past Master Lodge No. 38."

be, and falling on an altar of three steps; on the front of the altar is a six-pointed star and on its top a triangle; above are three crowns; on the right, leaning against the pillar, is a rod entwined with a serpent, and on the left a long staff, with a banner or curtain; on the left of the left pillar is a trowel, and on the right of the other a dagger; the altar stands on a mosaic pavement; on the steps in front of the pavement are a spade, bar, pick, and cord. In the other tablet are three pillars, the centre one having G on its capital and a square hanging in front; the right has a level in front, and B on its base; the left has a plumb and J on the base; the capital of each side pillar is surmounted by a globe; between the pillars is a mosaic pavement, with the rough and perfect ashlar in the foreground, and a trestle board in the centre: three steps, on which are lying the Bible, square and compasses approach the pavement, in front of which is a coffin and the emblems of mortality: over the centre pillar is a cluster of seven stars, and above, the All-seeing eye in clouds; on the left of this pillar, three small burning tapers, adorned with the plumb, square and level; below them is a five-pointed star, and above them the radiant sun; on the right of this pillar a ladder of three steps, below which is the forty-seventh problem of Euclid, and above which the crescent moon: on the right of the right pillar, a sprig of acacia, and on the left of the left, an apron (?) Between the two tablets, above, are the coronet and three feathers of the Prince of Wales, and below, on a square, the arms, crest, and supporters (beavers) of the Grand Lodge of "Modern" Masons, so called, as described under obverse of LXII. In exergue, W. HOLLINS · P · M · L · N · 38 · M.D.CCC.II in two lines. Legend, in very small letters, IN · PRINCIPIO. ERAT. SERMO. ET. SERMO. ILLE. ERAT. APUD. DEUM. ERATQUE. ILLE. SERMO. DEUS: ET. LUX. ISTA. IN. TENEBRIS. LUCIT. ET. TENEBRAE. EAM. NON. COMPREHENDERUNT. [In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God: and the light shineth in darkness, but the darkness comprehended it not.] At the bottom outside the legend, KEMPSON ET KINDON F. Bronze, white metal, and probably others. Size 27. This very elaborate Medal, one of the finest I have seen of English Masonics, is said by Merzdorf to have been struck in 1802 on the occasion of the union of the two rites (Royal Arch Masonry with the "Blue" Lodge degrees,) in England.* The arrangement of the emblems in the tablet on the right is very similar to that on XXXVII, and other Medals of recent origin, hereafter to be described.

CCLXIII. Obverse, A crown within a radiated circle; at the bottom are sprigs of leaves. Legend, : LOYAL * BRITONS * LODGE : · Reverse, The crest of the Prince of Wales. Legend, HALFPENNY PAYABLE. AT. DUBLIN. CORK. OR. LIMERICK. 1795. Edge plain. Copper. Size 18.† I suppose this to have been struck by an Irish Lodge, and used as a token.

CCLXIV. Obverse, Bust of Washington, in uniform, to left. Legend, G. WASHINGTON PRESIDENT. 1797. Reverse, On a mosaic pavement are the two

* The Royal Arch Degree was recognized by the English Grand Lodge after the union in 1813, and the Grand Master of the United Grand Lodge made *ex officio* "Grand Principal Z." The rite may have been recognized, as Merzdorf says, before the union, by the "Moderns," but I have not as yet been able to verify that statement. My description is from a foil rubbing, kindly furnished me by Mr. Proskey of New York.

† This is mentioned by Batty, "Descriptive Catalogue of the Copper Coinage of Great Britain, &c," 3684a, and he refers to Conder, p. 273, No. 92. Mr. Batty mentions a token, No. 3335, the edge of which reads MASONIC. J. SCRICHLEY FECIT. There is nothing Masonic on the token except these words, and the piece is classified by Batty under Glasgow issues, having the arms of that city on its obverse.

pillars surmounted by globes ; over the one on the right is the sun, and over the other the moon and stars ; at the top is the radiant All-seeing eye above the letter G, below which are the square and compasses and three burning tapers ; on the right of the pillars a level and open book, and on the left a plumb and gavel ; a trowel lies on the pavement. Legend, AMOR. HONOR. ET. JUSTITIA. ▶ G. W. G. G. M. ◀ [Love, honor and justice.]* A rope border surrounds both obverse and reverse. Brass. Size 22.

CCLXV. Obverse, Bust of Washington in uniform to left, surrounded by a wreath of laurel. Legend, HE IS IN GLORY. THE WORLD IN TEARS. Reverse, Inscription in four concentric circles, B. FEB. 11. 1732. GEN. AM. ARMIES. 1775 | RE. 1786. PRES. U. S. AM. '89. R. '96. | GEN. ARM. U. S. AM. 98. | OB. D. 15. 99. At the base a skull and cross bones.† Silver. Size 18½. Rare.

CCLXVI. Obverse, A circle, size 19, containing bust of Washington to right, with GEORGE on the left and WASHINGTON on the right ; below in small letters, G. H. L. : outside this circle, at the top, an eagle with extended wings having a long ribbon in his beak, on which at the right, TALEM FERENT NULLUM and on the left, SECLA FUTURA VIRUM [Future ages will not produce such another :] about the ribbon are forty-five stars : at the bottom a trophy of flags, cannon, muskets, balls, &c., on which is the shield of the United States. Reverse, A mosaic pavement, approached by three steps ; on the right is a Doric pillar, surmounted by the celestial globe ; suspended upon its shaft is a level : on the left, an Ionic pillar, bearing the terrestrial globe and a plumb, and in the centre, a Corinthian pillar, a square hanging on its shaft, the letter G, surmounted by a cluster of seven stars over its capital, above which the All-seeing eye darts its rays through clouds ; on the left of the stars is the sun, and on the right the moon ; below the sun and between the pillars, are three burning tapers and a five-pointed star ; below the moon, a ladder of three rounds, and the forty-seventh problem : on the steps in front, the Bible, square and compasses, and in the foreground a coffin bearing the skull and bones. Two crossed palm branches surround these devices, outside of which is an ornamental band bearing the legend, NON NOBIS SOLUM, SED TOTO MUNDO NATI [To one born not for us alone but for the whole world.] At the bottom, between the stems of the palm branches, MDCCCLIX. Borders reeded. Bronze and white metal. Size 32.‡ There are some slight variations in the size of the planchets on which this Medal was struck, and also in the borders.

CCLXVII. Obverse, Bust of Washington to left, around it a wreath of laurel, tied at the bottom, and at top a five-pointed radiant star. Legend, inside the wreath, FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS

* An engraving of the reverse of this Medal was printed in Vol. X. No. 4. In the next number we shall give an engraving of the obverse and the corrected reverse. Some comments on this Medal will be found in a note page 31, Vol. 4.

† I have included this well known Funeral Medal of Washington among Masonics, with some hesitation, as the only Masonic emblem upon it is the skull, &c. I have been informed by Mr. John McClellan the G. T. of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, that it is supposed to have been struck for, and was generally worn in the Masonic funeral procession, attended by sixteen hundred brethren, in Boston, February 11, 1800, a full description of which will be found in Heard's "History of Columbian

Lodge," pp. 258-263; Mr. McClellan has in his possession one of these Medals, in which is still remaining the blue ribbon by which it was worn on that day. Another equally well known Medal with the same obverse, but with reverse an urn, &c., (Appleton, Washington Medals, LX) was worn at the civic funeral procession eleven days later.

‡ It will be seen, on comparison, how very closely the emblems on this Medal follow those in one of the tablets on the reverse of CCLXII. The design in the Trestle-board which suggested this, undoubtedly came from that source, and it is an interesting fact that Mr. Lovett who made these dies, writes me that he has never seen the English Medal.

OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. with the square and compasses at the bottom. In an inner semicircle below the bust, BORN FEB. 22. 1732—DIED DEC. 14. 1799. In very small letters under the bust, on the left, R. LAUBENHEIMER. and on the right edge of the bust, R. L. Outside the wreath at the bottom, PATENTED JUNE 8. 1875. Reverse, View of George and his hatchet, the cut tree on the right and his father on the left; trees and a fence in the background. Legend above, MAGNA EST VERITAS ET PRÆVALEBIT [Truth is great and will prevail: motto of the Red Cross degree.] Below the legend a wreath of oak and olive, enclosing a monogram of G. W. and an eye. In exergue, curving, "I CAN NOT TELL A LIE." The date 1876 at bottom. Silver, bronze, brass and white metal. Size 32.

There are dies almost exactly like the above, from which impressions have been struck in cherry wood, size 40; but as I do not consider that impressions in *wood* are properly classed as Medals, I do not include them in this list.

CCLXVIII. Obverse, Bust of Washington to left: under the bust WASHINGTON and two crossed palm branches, which extend nearly half way up the sides of the Medal: over that on the left 1776 and over the other, 1876; at the top are twelve five-pointed stars. Legend, in two lines, (the first nearly a semicircle, and the second extending nearly round the bust,) 100TH YEAR OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Reverse, As reverse of XXXVII, and very similar to CCLXVI. The dies were by Lovett of New York, and that of the obverse cracked after a few had been struck. Silver, brass and copper. Size 20. Extremely rare.*

CCLXIX. Obverse, Bust of Washington to right, under which in very small letters, MERRIAM. Legend, above, GEORGE WASHINGTON. and below, filling out the circle, BORN FEBRUARY 22. 1732. Reverse, View of the Masonic Temple, Boston, as on obverse of XXI. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 19. This Medal is very rare, less than thirty in all having been struck.†

CCLXX. Obverse, Bust of Washington to right; under it, very small, G. H. L. Legend on the left, GEORGE and on the right, WASHINGTON. Reverse, The square and compasses enclosing the letter G, and surrounded by a circle. Legend, INIT^o IN FREDERICKSBURGH LODGE, MD. NOV. 4. 1752. Silver, copper and brass. Size 18. Only ten sets have been struck, on account of the error of the State, MD. for Virginia, and the reverse die has been, or is about to be, destroyed.

CCLXXI. Obverse, As obverse of CCLXX. Reverse, The square, compasses, and letter G, but no circle. Legend, INIT^o IN FREDERICKSBURGH LODGE NO. 4 VIRGINIA and, in a curving line under the square, NOV. 4. 1752. Only ten were struck in silver, and twenty-five each in brass and copper, when the die of the reverse broke, and the Medal is consequently extremely rare. Size 18. The dies of this and the preceding Medal were by G. H. Lovett, of New York.

CCLXXII. Obverse, Naked bust of Washington to right, by Soley. Reverse, The Bible, on which are the square and compasses, enclosing the letter G. No legends. Silver, nickel, copper, gilt, brass and white metal. Size 12.

* I have been informed that only ten sets were struck. The obverse was used with a reverse not Masonic as a Centennial Medal.

† The name on the curbstone is WEEDEN, not *Warden* as given under XXI.

CCLXXIII. Obverse, Naked bust of Washington to right, by Paquet. Reverse, As reverse of CCLXXII. Silver, nickel, copper, gilt, brass and white metal.* Size 12.

CCLXXIV. Obverse, Clothed bust of Washington to right, by Paquet. Reverse, As reverse of CCLXXII. Silver, nickel, copper, gilt, brass and white metal. Size 12.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

AN INCIDENT IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF GREENBACKS.

TEXTS of Scripture have often been inscribed on coins. One of the most remarkable is on a copper coin issued by the Papal Government, on which are the words, *Væ vobis divitibus* — "Woe to you who are rich!" When the greenbacks were first issued by the United States, Mr. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury, consulted, among others, the president of one of the Philadelphia banks in regard to placing some motto upon them—such, for example, as has since been impressed upon the five-cent pieces — "In God we trust." After mentioning several scriptural texts that had occurred to him, the Secretary asked our banker's opinion. "Perhaps," was the reply, "the most appropriate would be, 'Silver and gold have I none; but such as I have give I thee!'" The project was abandoned.

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF NUMISMATICS.

PROBABLY all persons, except such students as are hardly found in this country, would be startled to know the number of books relating to numismatics. The exact number I shall not attempt even to guess, but the facts soon to be mentioned will give some idea. So many works on the study had already been printed, that in 1664 Philip Labbe wrote a "*Bibliotheca Nummaria*," of which several editions appeared. I have two, published at Leyden in 1682 and 1695. The arrangement is most curiously inconvenient, and badly adapted for reference. The authors are placed alphabetically according to their first names, which I remember to have seen only in two other works, a Portuguese Bibliography, and the Corwin Genealogy. In 1693, B. G. Struve wrote a "*Bibliotheca Numismatum Antiquorum*," which I have not seen, but I own a copy of the "*Bibliotheca Nummaria*," published in 1719, by Anselm Banduri. Of this volume I propose to give a full account in another communication. In 1729, F. E. Bruckmann prepared a "*Bibliotheca Numismatica*," which I have not seen, but I have a copy of the "*Bibliotheca Numismatica*," published in 1760 by J. C. Hirsch. These were the principal, but not the only works of the kind printed before 1801, when J. G. Lips produced his "*Bibliotheca Nummaria, sive Catalogus Auctorum, qui usque ad finem seculi XVIII de re monetaria aut numis scripserunt*." In continuation of this, J. Leitzmann published in 1867 his "*Verzeichniss sammtlicher in dem Zeitraume 1800 bis 1866 erschienenen Schriften uber Munzkunde*."

* This and the preceding closely resemble each other, but the busts have slight differences, readily noticed on comparison; the nose on that by Soley is sharper than the other, and the bust is a little smaller; there is also a difference in the border of the obverse, the lines of which in

the Soley die radiate from the centre, while those on the Paquet die run obliquely. The reverses are from the same die. These three Medals are said to have been struck by Diehl & Co., Philadelphia, in 1877.

As I stated above, these volumes give some idea of the number of books on numismatics. The work of Hirsch, 1760, contains 145 large folio pages, arranged alphabetically by authors; that of Lips, 448 small octavo on the same plan, while the continuation by Leitzmann contains 158 small octavo. I have lately occupied myself with studying the last two works in connection with various booksellers' priced catalogues, and have already found many volumes not named by Lips or Leitzmann. Among the books omitted by the former, are Clarke's *Connection of the Roman, Saxon and English Coins*, 1767; Cook's *Medallic History of Imperial Rome*, 1781; Dutens' *Recueil Général des Pièces Obsidionales et de Nécessité*, 1786; Magnan's *Lucania Numismatica*, 1775; Simon's *Essay on Irish Coins*, 1749; with many others of importance. America is represented only by a few works, which describe the coins current here at different times. Among the books omitted by Leitzmann are two at least of Akerman's numerous works; Falbe's *Antiques Monnaies d'Abdera*, 1849; Madden's *Handbook of Roman Numismatics*, 1861; Sambon's *Recherches sur les Anciennes Monnaies de l'Italie Méridionale*, 1863, &c. America is represented by Bushnell's *Arrangement of Tradesmen's Cards, Tokens, &c.*, current in America in the last sixty years, 1858; Du Bois's *Brief Account of the Collection of Coins belonging to the Mint of the United States*, 1846; Gouge's *History of Paper Money and Banking in the United States*, 1833; Mease's *Description of some of the Medals struck in relation to important Events in North America before and since the Declaration of Independence by the United States*; and one German work relating rather to the Currency. No mention is made of Hickcox or Snowden or Dickeson, who had all produced their well-known volumes before the date of Leitzmann's publication.

It is quite possible that a supplement or continuation of Leitzmann's work may at some time be published in Germany, but it is not at all likely that another general *Bibliotheca Numismatica* will ever be attempted. Each year sees the appearance of several works of importance, together with many short articles or papers on particular coins. Among the most important works published since 1866 are the following:—*Description general de las Monedas Hispano-Cristianas desde la Invasion de los Arabes*. By Alois Heiss. 3 vols. Madrid, 1865–9. *Description des Monnaies Antiques de l'Espagne, connues sous le nom de Celtiberiennes*. By Alois Heiss. Paris, 1870. *Description Generale des Monnaies des Rois Wisigoths d'Espagne*. By Alois Heiss. Paris, 1872. *Catalogue descriptif des Monnaies Obsidionales et de Nécessité. Avec Atlas*. By Prosper Mailliet. Brussels, 1870. *Supplement to same*, Brussels, 1873. *Imitations des Monnaies au Type Esterlin frappées en Europe pendant le XIII^e et le XIV^e siècle*. By J. Chautard. Nancy, 1871. *The Chronicles of the Pathan Kings of Delhi, illustrated by Coins, Inscriptions, and other Antiquarian Remains*. By Edward Thomas. London, 1871. *Numismatique de la Terre Sainte*. By F. de Saulcy. Paris, 1874. *Die Bremischen Munzen*. By Hermann Jungk. Bremen, 1875. *The Silver Coins of England, &c.* By Edward Hawkins; Second Edition, with alterations and additions, by R. Ll. Kenyon. London, 1876. And the volumes already printed toward a catalogue of the collection in the British Museum, viz. *Greek Coins*. Italy. 1873. *Greek Coins*. Sicily. 1876. *Roman Medallions*. 1874. *Oriental Coins*, of which three volumes have been printed.

W. S. A.

CONFEDERATE SILVER PIECES.

SEVERAL items announcing a recent discovery of silver "coins" said to have been struck by the authorities of the Confederacy have recently appeared. We clip the following from the columns of the *Enquirer-Sun*, of Columbus, Ga., November 16, 1877.

We learned last night that such a coin is in existence as the Confederate quarter of a dollar. One side is "stamped with the head of President Jefferson Davis." It was coined in 1862. A gentleman of undoubted veracity said that he saw this piece of money while on the Alabama River, and that as high as twenty-five dollars was bid for the same by the captain of the steamer, others offering from five dollars upward, and higher prices would have been offered, but the owner of the "quarter" said that he would not give it for the steamer and its contents. This of course stopped the bidding, more especially after the gentleman said that the memento could not be purchased at any price. His object is to sell it for an immense amount by some means unknown to any one. (!)

That the Confederacy ever coined money is something new to us, as the Government never had a mint. How this above-mentioned piece came into existence is a mystery, but we do not doubt the fact, as a truthful gentleman said that he saw it, and offered five dollars for the same.

Some time later the interest in this matter was revived by a statement that it had recently been discovered that the Confederacy issued other silver coins. The same paper states:—

Mr. P. S. Jones of Memphis writes us, saying that he has in his possession a silver five-cent piece, which he got the day after the battle of Perryville, Ky., October 9, 1862, when he was commanding a company in the Kentucky cavalry service. He thus describes the piece: "In diameter it is about half an inch, and of the thickness of a silver three-cent piece. On one side are stamped around the margin 'A United South,' and a Confederate flag flying from a staff, and the figures 1861. On the reverse appear fifteen stars around the margin, and a cotton-stalk with leaves, bloom and boll."

We are informed that the latter piece was struck by A. O. P. Sehorn of Murfreesboro', Tenn., and that the dies were destroyed several years ago. Its size is 9, American scale. One of these tokens, for it is not a *coin*, was presented to the Boston Numismatic Society, at a recent meeting, by Gen. G. P. Thruston of Nashville, Tenn.

ASSAY AT THE PHILADELPHIA MINT.

THE result of the annual assay of the coinage at the Philadelphia Mint, which has recently been concluded, has been remarkably satisfactory, and pays the highest compliment to the accuracy and perfection of the work done by the Mints. The Weighing Committee counted and assayed 47,243 pieces, representing \$44,549.60 in gold, and \$14,418.62 in silver, these being taken indiscriminately from all the deliveries made by the coiner to the superintendent, the number being at least one out of every thousand pieces, and retained expressly for this examination.

Instances have happened at this Mint, where a single piece was found to vary from the standard weight, but the reweighing of the whole mass of several hundred thousand dollars did not result in discovering a single other

piece that deviated from the standard. In the whole history of the Government, only two or three pieces were found to vary from the standard weight—neither of them coined at this Mint. The Weighing Committee found all the coins far within the standard weight. The extreme variation above or below the standard which is allowed by law is a grain for double-eagles and eagles, half a grain for other gold coins, and three grains for silver.

The test showed an extreme variation in Philadelphia coinage of 7-32 light up to standard in double-eagles, and 1-32 either way in eagles; in the trade dollar, 3-10 light to 8-10 heavy, and in dimes, 2-10 light to 8-10 heavy. The results of weighing in masses were even more satisfactory, the extreme being .0024 of an ounce in \$50. In assaying, the Philadelphia and Carson double-eagles were found to be absolutely perfect, and the mean variation only 3-10 of the 2-1000 allowed. The test was one of the most satisfactory on record.

CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

Editors of the American Journal of Numismatics:

PLEASE allow me to respectfully correct the statement as to No. CX of "Centennial Medals, (page 73 of the January number,) namely, that it is "very rare," and that only fifteen are said to have been struck. Whoever foisted that story on your contributor, either did it with malice prepense, or was ridiculously ignorant of the well known fact that this medal was struck in quantities at the United States Mint, from Nevada silver ore, crushed at the mill on the Centennial grounds, and sold to any visitor at the same. The official report of the Nevada Commissioners states that two thousand five hundred and twenty-four medals* were struck at the Mint, "of which fifty-six were presented to various persons at the Exhibition, and the remainder sold." I believe this latter statement, however, to be not strictly correct, as I am informed that quite a number were left over and remelted. The report, however, states that a sum total of \$4,601.86 was received from their sale, and I know of various individuals who purchased them, both at the exhibition and since; one gentleman alone took ten.

It is a fact that the medal is rarely met with, I believe, among dealers and collectors, but there are doubtless many scattered over the country as pocket pieces, kept by our country cousins as mementoes of their visit to the Centennial. The dies were made by Mr. William Barber of the Mint, at a cost of two hundred dollars, and a printed certification as to the genuineness of the medals, (being of Nevada ore, &c.,) was published over the signature of Mr. A. L. Snowden.

I would just remark here, that it is a matter of regret there were so few special medals of such decided interest as this, struck and for sale at the exhibition. There were any quantity of the various medals with views of the building, gotten up outside, all of them handsomer indeed, (the Nevada design is somewhat laughable,) but you could buy them all over Philadelphia long before the Exhibition began. One of the very attractions of this medal is its source and association, and I looked with a disappointed longing through the buildings for others of like interest.

I. F. Wood.

MORE ENDURING THAN MARBLE.—The old coins reckoned for money are more enduring than marble, and more accurate than the ancient monuments; for they were struck by authority of the magistrates after mature deliberation, so that all things diligently laid out upon them were perspicuous and clear, that they should not contain anything obscure or doubtful. For all that, they are sometimes esteemed less than ancient monuments. Two coins struck exactly alike rarely occur, and nothing was stamped upon them without a purpose.

* This number was struck in three several lots, at three different times, showing that there must have been a sale of at least 1350. (the first lot struck,) and a consequent demand of the Oliver Twist kind.

TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

December 7. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. Dr. Green and Mr. Crosby were appointed a committee to nominate at the annual meeting officers for the next year. Mr. Davenport was appointed to audit the Treasurer's accounts. The Secretary showed a selection of twelve ancient coins of Sicily, soon to be illustrated in the *Journal of Numismatics*. After which the Society adjourned.

January 4, 1878. The annual meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The Treasurer presented his annual report, which was accepted. The committee appointed to nominate officers for the present year, reported the former board for re-election; their report was accepted, and the officers named were declared to be elected for 1878. Mr. Holland showed a collection of twenty-one medals relating to the war with Mexico, including several of Generals Taylor and Scott, the medal given by the State of Louisiana, that of the Palmetto Regiment, that given to the Charleston Company, that given to the New York Regiment, that of Col. Duncan, and that of Lieut. Col. Bliss. The President showed a parcel of medals, coins and tokens belonging to Mr. J. N. T. Levick of New York, in which were many rare pieces, as a very fine half-dime of 1802, threepence of Standish Barry, five varieties of Wolfe, Spies and Clark, rev. Jackson, Ricketts's Circus in silver and copper, Washington Market Chowder Club, several California private issues, and a number of rare private tokens of New Orleans and other places. The Society then adjourned.

February 1. A monthly meeting was held this day. The Secretary read the report of the last meeting, which was accepted. The President announced a donation from Mr. Thomas Warner of Cohocton, N. Y., of two varieties of a medal of the Old Round House, Leroy, N. Y. The Secretary announced a donation from Mr. Isaac F. Wood of New York, of his medal of Washington; Rev. the unfinished monument; in brass, of which very few were struck. The thanks of the Society were voted for both of these. Adjourned.

WM. S. APPLETON, *Secretary*.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A MEETING was held November 20, 1877, at Mott Memorial Hall, Prof. Anthon presiding. The executive committee recommended the election of seven corresponding members, and announced a gift from Mr. John Davidson of London, of "Souvenirs Numismatique de la Revolution," for which thanks were voted. The Curator reported a donation from Prof. Anthon of a Dollar of Gustavus Adolphus, struck in Augsburg, 1632, year of his death, thought to be his best numismatic portrait; has been gilded and used as a medal; one of Ulrica Eleonora, 1719, sister and successor of Charles XII, bust of the Queen; rev. Swedish coat of arms; and of a Jubilee dollar of Frederick I, husband of Ulrica; bust; rev. between two palm branches, busts of Gustavus Vasa and of Gustavus Adolphus in separate ovals. It was voted to purchase a bronze impression of the medal of Queen Victoria as Empress of India (originally struck in gold and silver for distribution by the government of India), lately offered the Society. Thanks were voted to Robert Morris, LL.D., for the gift of his work entitled, "Coins of the Twelve Caesars."

The following exhibitions were then made:—I. F. Wood exhibited an exceedingly fine specimen of the Martha Washington disme in copper; a medalet of the National Exposition at Rome, Ga., in 1857; a medalet of the bankrupt Farmers and Mechanics' Ins. Co. of New York, bearing a bust of its late President; a fine bronze medal of Henry IV of France, bust to right; rev. an upright sword supporting a crown between laurel branches and four shields in the midst of military trophies, legend, Victoria Yvriaca; a bronze medal of Louis XII; obv. bust; rev. a porcupine, above it a crown beneath three turrets; legend, Semper Augustus, Victor, Triumphator; a bronze medal of Louis XIII, obv. draped bust to right; rev. Victory in a chariot; legend, Ortus Solis Gallici, the whole surrounded by the signs of the zodiac, date 1638; and a fine bronze medal of Louis le Grand, bust to right; rev. wreath enclosing a long inscription relating to the Spanish war. Mr. Betts exhibited Hard Times Tokens of 1837-41, 62 pieces, including two in brass, and four cards, not usually classed among them, and several pieces of Luther, Zwingle, Huss, and Thiers. Prof. Anthon exhibited a Double Fox-Ducat of Frederick Augustus, (1694-1733.) Elector of Saxony and King of Poland, used in gaming; obv. checker-board, balls, mallet, and other objects used in play; rev. a fox; Twelve, three, and six roubles, in platinum, 1833; Double-guinea of Charles II, of African gold, (as shown by the elephant under the head,) date 1664, the year in which New Netherland was first conquered by the English; in proof condition; silver medal on the death of Cromwell; "Olivar. D. G. Rp. Ang. Sco. Hiberniae. Pro-

tor ; " fine laureate bust in armor to the left ; rev. "Non. Deficient. Oliva. Sep. 3. 1658." (day of his death.) Under a large olive tree, near which are some smaller ones, a shepherd with sheep. Engraved in Van Loon, Vol. II, pp. 434-436. Size 31. Very rare and remarkable, and in extremely fine condition. Mr. Wood exhibited in behalf of Mr. S. K. Harzfeld of Philadelphia, a fine collection of foreign and American medals, and political tokens ; and on behalf of Mr. J. W. Haseltine of Philadelphia, several interesting silver pieces of Venezuela and Bolivia, bearing bust of the Liberator. Adjourned.

A REGULAR meeting was held January 15, 1878, at Mott Memorial Hall. President Anthon in the Chair. Mrs. Sarah Bowne Wood and John M. Dodd, Jr., of New York, were elected to Resident Life Membership, and Dr. G. F. Ulex of Hamburg, Germany, to Corresponding Membership. After the usual business, the Executive Committee called the attention of the members to the fact, that on the 6th of April next the Society would be twenty years old. A Committee was appointed to consider "whether and in what manner to celebrate the same."

The Curator reported the following donations : — From Mr. I. F. Wood, several varieties of the Washington and Lafayette Medals of the New York Medal Club, and a number of mules of Lovett's Masonic Temple Dedication Medal, with the dies of Sage's Masonic tokens, and also restrikes of the last, in silver, copper and brass ; only a few had been struck, and the dies have been destroyed : also, a number of other medals, Battle of Lake Erie, Centennial Commission, (only fifty struck when the dies broke,) two Brussels Medals, and seventeen miscellaneous medalets of Grant, McPherson, &c. ; in all seventy-six pieces, including the different metals. From the Savannah Benevolent Association, their medal in bronze. From William Poillon, a centennial of Mary Commandery, of Philadelphia, in tin. From J. N. T. Levick, thirty-six foreign copper coins. From Thomas Warner, of Cohocton, a set of his "Old Round House" medals, with two reverses ; and from other donors, various coins and medals were received.

The Librarian reported a large number of valuable additions by gift and purchase. Mr. Wood exhibited and presented to the Society eleven dies, most of them those of the "Medal Club" series, cancelled by a new process, which, while preserving the facets of the dies, renders it impossible to again restrike medals from them.

An article on the "Coins in the Castellani Collection," written by Mr. Gaston L. Feuardent, was then read, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

Mr. Poillon made a statement in reference to a set of Washington pieces, known as the "Washington Initiation Medal, Fredericksburg, Md.," which he had purchased on Sept. 3, 1877, from D. Prosky. In a letter which he had received from Mr. Prosky on that date, it was represented that only six sets existed, and that the dies were destroyed. This statement regarding the destruction of the dies, Mr. Poillon pronounced false, and to prove the same, he exhibited the dies, which he had purchased nearly four months after the statement was made which caused him to pay an exorbitant price for the set.

The following exhibitions were made : — By D. Parish, Jr., forty Jackson pieces. Mr. I. F. Wood exhibited a number of interesting foreign medals, relating to prominent medical men, &c., rare Centennials, a curious old English brass medal of the seventeenth century, and a fine and perfect Rebellion medalet of the Cincinnati Union League, of which it is said but two were struck, and this the only perfect one, before the dies broke. Prof. Anthon exhibited from his collection of classical coins, fourteen coins of Brutus.* Adjourned.

W. POILLON, *Secretary*.

NUMISMATIC AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE twentieth annual meeting of this Society was held at its hall on the 3d of January last, Hon. Eli K. Price, President, in the Chair, and a good attendance of members. After the usual business, the orator of the day, Dr. Daniel G. Brutton, read the anniversary address. He traced the growth of the Society from December, 1857, to the present time, and exhibited the beneficial effects resulting from its existence and labors.

The following letters were read by the Corresponding Secretary : — From Dr. C. C. Abbott of Trenton, N. J., stating that at the April meeting he would read before the Society a paper on the "Supposed Traces of a pre-Indian Race in Eastern North America." Various letters were read from Corresponding Members ; also one from W. M. Clark, enclosing a coin, size 16, of 1770 ; and another from a correspondent, calling the attention of the Society to the charge that dollars of 1804, surreptitiously struck at the United States Mint in this city, from the genuine die, had been

[* We hope to print in the July number articles on these coins of Brutus by Prof. Anthon, and on the Jackson medals by Mr. Parish.—Eds.]

placed on the market for sale. The Curator of Numismatics stated that such was not the fact, but that about 1868 five such were struck, whereof four were recovered, of which three were destroyed in his presence, and the fourth is in the Mint cabinet. The fifth is lying around loose somewhere unknown, like a raging lion ready to prey on the unwary. The dies are now destroyed at the Mint regularly year by year, and in these latter days of virtue no such practices are indulged in.

The report of the Treasurer was presented, showing a favorable condition. The Society's resident membership was some years ago limited to one hundred, but there are still a few vacancies, not likely, however, to be filled at present. The attention of the Society was called to the fact of the Westphalia Medal of 1648 having been stolen from the cabinet of the Wisconsin Historical Society and never recovered.

DEATH OF JOSEPH J. MICKLEY.

THE INTERESTING CAREER OF A LINGUIST, ANTIQUARIAN AND MUSICIAN.

"MR. JOSEPH J. MICKLEY, who died suddenly on Friday evening, February 15, at the house of Dr. J. A. Meigs, on Spruce Street, above Broad, was well known both in this country and Europe for his antiquarian tastes. On the night of his death he had started out to visit Mr. Oliver Hopkinson, at 1424 Spruce Street, but feeling a sudden oppression he stopped at the house of Dr. Meigs, for many years his physician, where he expired half an hour afterward. The doctors declare fatty degeneration of the heart to have been the cause of his death.

"Mr. Mickley was born in Lehigh county, of "Pennsylvania Dutch" stock, on March 24, 1799. Sixty years ago he came to this city and learned piano-making. Later, he engaged in this business on his own account, and was so employed until 1869. Many years since he began collecting curious coins of all nations, and in time had the most valuable collection in the United States. In 1867 he was robbed of \$16,000 worth of coins, and a short time afterward he sold the rest of his collection for a like sum. Two years later he went to Europe, whither his fame as an antiquarian had preceded him, and was warmly received there. He remained abroad three years, traveling through all parts of England and the Continent. While in Europe he perfected himself in the Swedish language, and became deeply interested in books and manuscripts bearing upon the early Swedish settlements in America. In addition to his collection of coins, Mr. Mickley possessed a large library of rare and curious books in many languages. He had a number of very old directories of Philadelphia and other cities, containing the names and residences of Washington, Jefferson, and other distinguished Revolutionary patriots. He had also many volumes relating to the history of Pennsylvania, and at the time of his death was translating a Swedish manuscript upon the same subject, in anticipation of publishing a work upon the early annals of the State. He was an acknowledged musical critic, and was said to be the best mender of musical instruments in the United States. Ole Bull was his intimate friend, and his house was for many years the resort of antiquarians, musicians and historians from all parts of the world. It was he who discovered that the violin which Ole Bull had bought for a Gaspar Desala was a counterfeit. Among his musical treasures was an autograph composition of Beethoven. Besides being extensively acquainted with European history and literature, Mr. Mickley could speak fluently French, German, and Swedish. He was very simple in his ways, and, while firm in his convictions and keen in his judgment of men, he was singularly gentle and lovable. Mr. Mickley was the first president of the Numismatic Society, and a well-known member both of the Franklin Institute and the Pennsylvania Historical Society. For some time past his books have been packed away. He was, however, making alterations in a house on Wood Street, near Franklin, where he could have his library about him, when death stepped in to cut short a life spent in quiet study and refined enjoyment."

The foregoing notice appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers, and (after a few corrections) is accurate and well informed. Allow me to add a few items, at random, without the formality of an Obituary or Eulogy. It is true he was "born of Pennsylvania Dutch Stock," but his language was the polished and correct German, not the *patois* of our neighbors. He came from a settlement of Moravians, to whom he belonged, and who have famous boarding schools at Bethlehem and Nazareth, about sixty miles north of this city. He was born at Catasauqua, now a noted place for iron manufacture, four miles from Bethlehem. Originally he was of French Huguenot stock, the name being Michelet; afterwards Germanized into Mueckli; finally Anglicised into Mickley. In October, 1863, the family had a centennial, and Mr. Mickley wrote and read a memoir, which was printed for their use in 1875. They had sore times among the Indians at the early settlement, without any fault of their own.

There is, in one of your magazines, an account of the beginning of his *numismatism*. He was about seventeen years old (say in 1816) when he formed a wish to own a cent, coined in the year of his nativity. He had hard work to find one, as you can readily understand. A good cent of 1799 now brings many dollars. This exercise only whetted him for further acquisitions in the

same line. No doubt "the thing was in him," but that was what brought it to the surface; and probably it proved a great incentive to the study of languages, and history, and antiquities, as a diversion from the daily labor of making pianos and repairing violins. Here I may say, his linguistic appetite was remarkable. Besides the languages named in the obituary, he took pains to pick up a vocabulary in almost every country which he visited during three years' travel. I once asked him for the various renderings of *railroad*; he gave it to me in Italian, Spanish, Swedish, Russian, German, and modern Greek. (He could not answer for *ancient* Greek, although he was not without the classic touch.) He said he had trouble to keep his Italian and Spanish from running into each other. In the entertaining manuscript journal of his travels, to show how the Russians are given to the study of other languages than their own, he states that at Nishni-Novgorod, a town well on to the border of Siberia, he went into a restaurant, where were two young ladies, one of them smoking a cigarette. Supposing he might safely soliloquize in German, he said, "What a pity for such a nice girl to be smoking." Quickly she took out the cigar, and gave him to know that she understood women's rights, and German besides. With his usual *naïveté*, he adds, "How careful we should be." He seemed bound to see everything in Europe, as well as the borders of Asia and Africa. He was almost stifled in the crypt of an Egyptian pyramid; needed his overcoat in Lapland, where he went in June, to see the sun go all round without making a dip; fell down the ancient well of Cicero at Rome, and was knocked down by a careless driver in Constantinople, and taken up for dead.

Your magazine has heretofore mentioned his acquaintance formed with the lady-engraver at the mint of Stockholm, Madame Leah Ahlborne.* Her father, M. Lundgren, the former engraver, had her educated in Paris in that profession, and she succeeded him. Her work is very superior, and this makes it the more pleasant to mention, that at her express and repeated desire, he lately sat for his profile portrait, (photograph,) from which she is now engraving a medal of him. The legends will be in the Swedish tongue. Her aim is to have it ready for the Paris exposition. I need hardly say, that I forwarded to her a humble claim for one medal for the Mint Cabinet, and one for myself. She will be distressed to hear of his death, although at the age to which he attained, it could surprise no one.

The robbery of his numismatic cabinet, briefly mentioned in the obituary, was a prominent event, and a turning-point in his life. He was always ready, too ready, in the unsuspecting openness of his heart, to show his collection to friends or strangers. Sometimes (as he has told me) he would find a piece or two missing after such an opening of his drawers. Doubtless it was at some such visit as this that the robbery was planned. It took place on an evening, about eight o'clock, while Mr. Mickley was at work in his shop in the back building. The cabinet was kept in the third story front room of the main building. A slight noise induced him to go up there, not in time to encounter the burglar, one or more, but in time to see the devastation. How much was taken, cannot be definitely stated; certainly as much as a man could carry away. A large part consisted of rare British coins, gold and silver; but other countries were copiously represented, and many pieces were American duplicates. It is stated, that some time before he was offered thirty thousand dollars for the whole collection. The unstolen residue that went to auction in New York soon after, brought some fifteen thousand dollars. It is quite likely that the booty was worth an equal sum. I well remember when Mr. Mickley came into my office, with the painful intelligence. "Oh, I have been robbed—I have been robbed! My coins taken; I can't tell how many. But it was a mercy I did not encounter the man. No doubt he was prepared to blind and gag me, as such fellows generally are." It was a great shock to him; probably he never fully recovered from it, even in the excitement of foreign travel. It never was certainly known what became of this treasure, but Mr. Mickley had good reasons for settling his suspicions upon a certain person. One day he said to me, "I believe I met the man that robbed me, just now in Chesnut Street." Years after, a few very fine gold pieces of England were offered for sale at the Mint Cabinet rooms. I was so well convinced that the labels were in his handwriting, that I sent for him to come and see them. He could not deny the likeness, but seemed reluctant to entertain the subject at all. They came from honest hands, through the few links of ownership that could be traced, but it was impossible to go backward for eight or nine years.

After that event, and the public sale of the remainder, his taste seemed to modulate from coins to coin-books, which shifting seems likely to occur with old collectors. One of his last dealings in this way, was to unite with me in importing two copies of a recent work of great merit, Henfrey's *Numismata Cromwelliana*.

In his house in Market Street near Tenth, where he lived longest, (twenty-seven years,) he had no front store. You had to pull the bell and go through a long entry, and up a dark stairway to reach his place of work and sale. How far the work was needful to him, I cannot say. It seemed rather to be kept up for the pleasure and healthfulness of employment. It is not easy to

* See Vol. V. p. 84.

understand on other grounds, why a man who was constantly importing costly coins, and buying scarce books, should care for the compensation of tuning pianos and putting harps and violins in order. He was, however, the agent for the sale of a popular make of pianos, having a stock of them in his house.

Those students who know what it is to have an amateur workshop, (and methinks every brain-working man owes it to himself to have some such diversion,) can realize the pleasure that Mr. Mickley enjoyed amongst his tools and work-benches. And it was really amusing to see men of culture and refinement coming there to sit around his old stove, on three-legged stools, or anything that could be extemporised into a seat. They liked to chat with him, and he with them; and once a week he held a quartette in a better room, taking one of the parts himself.

As a "mender of musical instruments," his crowning performance was one already stated in your magazine — restoring the violin which was owned by Washington. Not that it was in such great disorder, but that it had been played upon by so great a man. The charm of this piece of work was undoubtedly enhanced, when Ole Bull came in and took up the instrument. There was but one reserved seat that time, and Mr. Mickley formed the whole audience.

In fine, Mr. Mickley was an agreeable man to associate with, and an honorable man to deal with. He seemed superior to any meanness, and free from vulgar passions and habits; from pride and vanity, from envy and jealousy, from evil speaking and harsh judging. He was eminently sincere, affable, kind, and gentle; yet decided, and with a mind of his own. In the best sense of the word he was a gentleman; not with artificial elegance of manners, yet with a good address, rendering him agreeable to refined society.

He was an Honorary Member of the Boston Numismatic Society, of the New York Numismatic and Archæological Society, and a member of various Historical Societies; and it is understood that a Memoir of him is preparing, to be read to the Pennsylvania Society. Shortly before his death he received notice of his election as a member of the Societe Frangaise de Numismatique et d'Archeologie, of Paris.

He was twice married, and leaves six children.

W. E. Du Bois, *U. S. Mint, Philadelphia.*

THE EXETER BONANZA.

THE *Journal* for April, 1877, contained, under the head of "Pine Tree Money Found," a brief notice of the exhuming of a number of Massachusetts shillings of 1652, at Exeter, N. H., in October, 1876. That statement was correct, so far as it went; but as it is believed that further particulars of the "find" would be acceptable to numismatic readers, I herewith communicate the information which I have been able to gather, by inquiries of parties concerned, on the spot.

It was in the process of excavating a cellar under the extension of a store, not far from the railroad station, in Exeter, that the discovery of the coins was made. The proprietor had given the earth to an Irish laborer, upon the condition that he would take it away. In throwing the sand into a cart, a few of the shillings were disclosed, though their value was not at once realized. The person to whom the earth was given, however, thought it worth his while to examine further the argentiferous soil before "dumping" it, and finally passed it through a sieve, realizing by the process quite a store of the pine-tree pieces. The exact number obtained in all cannot be ascertained, but is believed to be between thirty and forty. The greater part were found by the Irishman, but other persons picked up scattering specimens.

The remains of what appeared to be a wooden box, much decayed, were detected in the sand; the coins in all probability had been inclosed in it. All the pieces found were shillings of the oak or pine-tree pattern, and bearing the date, of course, of 1652. They were of several varieties, giving evidence, according to an intelligent informant, of at least four distinct dies. The condition of the pieces varied, some being fine, while others were much worn. The place of the deposit has been used as a garden, or door yard, probably, for a couple of centuries. When, by whom, and for what reason the glittering hoard was interred there, must be left to conjecture.

As might naturally be supposed, no sooner were the character and value of the treasure-trove noised abroad, than the coin-seekers, from far and near, were on the *qui vive*. Prices went up, until the lucky finders began to fancy their fortunes about to be

made, while the dealers and collectors who repaired to Exeter in the hope of making bargains, were generally disappointed. A few knowing persons, no doubt, obtained rare and choice specimens at reasonable rates, but the ordinary pieces probably brought higher prices than they would have realized in Boston or New York.

Exeter, N. H.

C. H. B.

IMMUNIS COLUMBIA.

Editors of the Journal of Numismatics :

I NOTICE in Messrs. Scott & Co's Sale Catalogue, of March 4-6, a piece 542 b, placed as an "Addenda to the Redlich Cabinet," with the following description, which I abbreviate:—Obv. IMMUNIS COLUMBIA, &c. Rev. that of the New Jersey Cent of 1788. "Condition very good, barely circulated; a very desirable coin, no other specimen being known at present writing: it may with safety be called *unique; genuine, beyond the slightest doubt.*" The italics of the last clause are ours. It has not been my good fortune to see this remarkable piece, but it has a very close and singular correspondence to one in the Catalogue of a sale on May 21, 1864, by C. Wylls Betts, where, under the head "*Fabrications, struck copies, &c.,*" is the following:—"No. 13. 'Immunis Columbia, 1786.' Rev. Shield.—'E Pluribus Unum.' Rev. *Genuine; very fine. Unique.*" The italics are as quoted. This is clearly admitted to be a fabrication, and yet corresponds so exactly with the piece in Messrs. Scott & Co's sale, that we desire further light, before admitting their claim to a new discovery. We suspect it will be found that the piece is a copy of an *Immunis Columbia*, for the obverse, attached in some way to a New Jersey copper for the reverse: or possibly struck on a New Jersey cent, one side of which had been smoothed for the purpose.

R.

THE NEW DOLLAR.

THE recent action of Congress on the remonetization of silver, has given employment to the officers of the Mint. Indeed, that or some similar course had been anticipated, and two designs have been under consideration:—one by Mr. Barber, who has been for some time the designer at the Philadelphia Mint, and the other by Mr. George E. Morgan, a young gentleman, formerly a pupil of Mr. Wyon, the engraver in the Royal Mint, at London, but since October, 1876, in the employ of our Government. The description of the accepted design, which was that made by Mr. Morgan, is as follows:—

Obverse, A large head of Liberty to left, with the Phrygian cap and a wreath of wheat and cotton leaves and full flowing hair, partially covered, of course, by the cap. Above the head is the legend E. PLURIBUS. UNUM the circle being completed by thirteen stars; while the year of mintage, as in the old pieces, is placed at the bottom of the coin. Reverse, The eagle, with the wings "displayed," somewhat like that on the national arms; an olive branch in its right talons, and arrows in the left, below which is a laurel wreath: immediately over its head is the motto in Old English letters, *In God we trust* above is the legend, * UNITED STATES OF AMERICA * and beneath the wreath, completing the circle, ONE DOLLAR. The Barber design will be sought after by coin collectors as a specimen piece. The obverse is in some respects similar to the Morgan design, there being, however, the absence of the liberty cap and wreath. The motto IN GOD WE TRUST, is placed on this side in Roman capitals, while the motto *e pluribus unum* is on the reverse in Old English. In our judgment the Barber dollar is far superior to the one adopted.

COIN SALES.

WE notice an unusual number of Coin Sales, in the last few months. December 5, 6, and 7, Messrs. Scott & Co., sold in New York a collection of coins, medals, numismatic books, &c., numbering 1,000 lots, in a catalogue of 48 pages. January 7, 8, and 9, Mr. Haseltine, of Philadelphia, sold a large number of colonials, store cards, politicals, Washington pieces, as well as coins, medals, &c., from several collections, numbering 1,520 lots; the catalogue contained 72 pages. Some of the medals in particular were quite rare, and a few very fine. Mr. Cogan followed on the 23d and 24th with a good collection of coins and medals, containing 1,063 lots among which were some interesting pieces; the catalogue covered 46 pages. February 25, 26, and 27, Mr. Haseltine held a second sale, in Philadelphia, similar in its character to the previous one, but having also some Masonics, a Confederate cent, a *Gloriam Regni*, ancient Greek and Roman coins, &c., and a number of numismatic books; the catalogue, 63 pages, included 1,537 lots. On the 27th and 28th of February occurred Mr. Cogan's second sale of a large and fine assortment of silver coins and medals, some very fine; the catalogue, 37 pages, contained 722 lots. March 4, 5, and 6, Messrs. Scott & Co. held a third sale, including the Redlich collection, in which was also a curious piece, *Immunis Columbia*, said to be unique, which a correspondent alludes to on a preceding page; in this sale was also one of the finest 1802 half-dimes in existence, from Mr. Levick's cabinet, which brought \$172.50. The catalogue, 48 pages, contained 1,000 lots. Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, sold on March 13, 14 and 15, through Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, a very fine collection of American and foreign coins and medals, Masonics, colonials, &c.; the catalogue, 68 pages, comprised upwards of 1,600 lots. On the 19th, 20th, and 21st, the Snow collection of modern silver medals and coins, with an interesting variety of American and foreign copper coins and medals was sold by Messrs. Leavitt & Co. This included some extremely fine pieces, and numismatists will be glad to know that the catalogue, 60 pages and 1,067 lots, was prepared by Mr. W. H. Strobbridge, who has recovered from his threatened blindness, and has made a very careful and valuable contribution to coin catalogues. We congratulate him on his restoration to useful service in the cause of numismatics. We regret that our limits forbid a more extended notice at present of these sales, but we shall recur to them again hereafter, with a notice of the great sale of American pieces which has lately taken place in Germany.

Our thanks are due to M. Hoffmann, 33 Quai Voltaire, Paris, for catalogues of the various sales of medals and coins which are about to occur in Paris.

OPINIONS ON THE NEW DOLLAR.

PUBLIC opinion on the taste and design of the new dollars, as represented by the newspapers, is divided, but with a large preponderance against them. We have noticed no commendation of the eagle; the head of Liberty is more generally praised, especially the arrangement of the hair, and the wreath, which is novel. The *Sunday Republic*, of Philadelphia, greatly admires the obverse; it says:—

The head of Liberty is chaste and beautiful, and, in an artistic sense, is considered the best executed head that has ever appeared upon United States coin. It is so well distributed as to be susceptible of easy work under the die, and altogether will certainly reflect credit upon both the designer and the Government. Like its predecessor of 1808, it was taken from life, and is a fair type of the beauty of one of our Philadelphia ladies, the model having been a young lady who is a teacher in one of the public schools in the Fifteenth Section, and who naturally objects to having her name published.

Whether this is true we know not, but the *Boston Advertiser* says, "it has been well remarked that the great prominence of the cheek and chin of the goddess of Liberty is truly emblematic." The *New York Evening Post* suggests that

"If the emblem is to be perfect, the goddess should be represented as wearing a paper collar, that kind of a collar being typical of the advanced civilization of the day, as well as illustrative of the profound regard that the great majority of the silver party have for paper itself."

Many other papers ridicule the coin severely. The eagle comes in for the most abuse; one sarcastically compares "this design of the Bird o' Freedom" to a *hen*. The *Philadelphia Record* says:—

Mr. Barber's eagle looks as if it was just recovering from a severe spell of sickness, or that it had been disturbed in its meditations by some unruly schoolboys. Mr. Morgan has a good idea of America's proud bird of freedom, and his original design showed an eagle with wings that nearly enveloped the whole coin. Its wings were so large that Dr. Linderman, no doubt, feared it might get loose and fly off, so he ordered its wings clipped. In this position it will appear to the public. In its talons is a dart, containing only one feather at the tip of the barb. The director ordered more feathers, so that the barb would present a ship-shape appearance, and not be liable to fly off lop-sided.

The head of the Morgan eagle is very poor, and the wings are badly managed. The Barber design shows the eagle with wings as if just unfolding for flight. The motto

furnishes the text for many quips, especially from those papers which denounced the "silver delusion."

Now, Messrs. Congressmen, be just,
Throw off the veil of thin pretence;
Stamp on the lie, 'In God we trust—
For the remaining seven cents!'

EDITORIAL.

THE long line of monstrosities issued from the United States Mint, certainly receives its crown in the new dollar. The ugliness of the piece adds another wrong to the original one of dishonesty. To ask the European bondholder to take this! Why does not the "Dollar of our Daddies" appear in the exact design of 1794-5? Before the question was half written, instinctively came the answer, that shame naturally prevented the authorities from reproducing an honest dollar.

THE "GOLOID DOLLAR."—Mr. Hubbell, the inventor of the goloid mixture, for which he has a patent, has had a number of his proposed dollars struck at the Philadelphia mint; they are composed of forty cents' worth of *gold*, fifty cents' worth of *silver*, and one-tenth copper. In size they about as large as a half-dollar, having the ring of gold, and it is said will retain their brightness and not oxidize. Mr. Louis A. Gavett, of the San Francisco Refinery, about four years ago issued a pamphlet proposing a mixture of 5 parts *gold*, 895 *silver*, and 100 *copper*, in 1000, but it was not approved of.

A CORRESPONDENT sends a communication in reference to a "*new variety*" (!) of the Immunis Columbia, which we have printed on a previous page. We have little doubt that he is correct, and in this connection we notice a communication in the last number of NUMISMA, (Mr. Frossard's Journal,) which we presume is from the pen of Mr. Betts, which gives an account of how he manufactured these pieces, and confirms our opinion of the "*Novum Belgium*," expressed in the January number.

WE again present our readers with four pages additional in this number, but are obliged notwithstanding to defer some interesting "Notes and Queries," etc., until the next issue.

WE notice that Major Latour of the Montreal Society, well known among Canadian numismatists, has lately been the recipient of a distinguished honor. The *Montreal Gazette* (Feb. 4,) says:—

His many friends will be glad to learn that Major L. A. Huguet-Latour, M. A., has been created, by His Holiness the Pope, a Chevalier of the Order of St. Gregory the Great. We learn from the *Foyer Domestique*, of Ottawa, that the letter containing the documents by which the distinguished honor was conferred, was sent to Mr. Huguet-Latour by His Grace the Archbishop of Martianopolis, in most complimentary terms. The newly appointed Chevalier has gained deserved distinction by his works of charity and his zealous devotion to the cause of religion and temperance. He has also won a high reputation as a man of letters, and is connected with several learned and scientific societies both in Canada and the United States. He is well known for his researches in numismatics and archæology, and took a leading part in the Caxton celebration, initiated by the Antiquarian and Numismatic Society, of which he was then Vice-President. We heartily congratulate Mr. Huguet-Latour on his promotion.

CURRENCY.

"MONEY-SYLLABLES"—I. O. U.

THE junk-shop keeper is a buy-metalist.

THE old-fashioned ten-cent scrip is the dime novel of to-day.

MOTTO of the silver-men—of \$2 choose the least.—*Chicago Times*.

AND now irreverent jokers complain that the "Dollar of the Daddies" is below *pa*.

THE *Graphic* says that Linderman's bird on the new silver dollar looks more like a sea gull than an ea-gull.

ON one side of the trade-dollar is a young lady in a night-gown, sitting on a bale of cotton, and holding an olive branch in her extended hand. Who can resist this silent appeal for peace? Why war on the trade-dollar?—*Chicago Times*.

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